NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1887.

THE LEAGUE UNDAUNTED. PROHIBITION FOLLOWS PROCLAMATION.

A TALK WITH MR. HARRINGTON, SECRETARY OF THE PROSCRIBED ORGANIZATION-TROUBLE IN STORE FOR THE GOVERNMENT-A

NATIONALIST DEPUTATION TO VISIT AMERICA. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright; 1887 : The New-York Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 29 .- I hear to-night on good authority that the Government have resolved to prohibit the National League throughout all Ireland simultaneously. Prohibition is the next step after proc amation and this will mean, if it means, anything, a vigorous attempt to suppress all meetings of the League and its branches wherever held. The following interview which I had with Timothy Harrington, M. P., secretary of the National League, before his departure for Dublin will therefore have especial significance. "You do not," I said, "appear to view the

action of the Government with much misgiving!" 'No," answered Mr. Harrington. "I have very little fear that the present Tory Government can do us much injury. No doubt they will give some trouble to our branches, but they are not likely to escape getting ten times more trouble themselves. The National League simply means the whole body of the Nationalists in Ireland at the present time. There never was an organization which represented the universal feeling of the country to such a degree, and it is conceded by the English themselves that they know no political organization in Europe that has a better right to speak the sentiment of the country it repre-

"Is the position of the National League stronger than that of the Land League at the time of its suppression?"

Yes, very much stronger. In the first place we have some three or it ir times the number of branches which the Land League had when it was proclaimed; and we have another advantage which adds very materially to the strength of our position-we have a very much larger proportion of the clergy of the country identified with our branches and holding influential positions in them. This will render it much more difficult for the Government to suppress the organization." "How do you think the Government will pro-

"It is very difficult to say, and it would seem as if they themselves had not yet made up their minds as to the course they will pursue. They may proceed by a general order prohibiting the League, or they may proceed by stages taking first one county or a certain number of branches, and then extending their operations. Should they try the first course of attacking all the branches of the League together, I have no doubt that they are doomed to immediate failure. It will take ten times the number of police and soldiers at their command to make an attack of that kind effective. On the other hand should they adopt the course of beginning by partial prohibition we shall give them so much trouble in the first districts they atrack that they are not likely to be in much heart to extend the area of

"Do you think the branches of the League will meet despite the proclamation ?" "No doubt they will, and so we shall advise

"Will this policy entail a large number of im-

"So I should think if the Government are at all going to act up to their declarations; but every trial, every arrest and every release from jail will be made the occasion of immense popular demonstrations. The Government have tried to get rid of the odium attaching to evictions, at least for a time, by the fourth clause of their new Land Act. which makes a notice of eviction stand in place of the actual taking of possession. The publicity which we managed to procure for Irish evictions latterly was carrying English constituencies in our favor and winning immense sympathy for our cause among the masses of people in England. But the Tory Government are very much mistaken if they think the demonstrations at every prosecution and arrest of a mem-ber of the National League will not be equally eloquent and effective."

Will the police find it easy to obtain evidence ?" "By no means. I do not think an executive government even in Ireland ever entered upon a struggle of that kind with greater difficulties. They will get no member of our organization to assist or give the slightest countenance to their proceedings or prosecutions, and as we cannot give the slightest shadow of countenance to the infamous code under which they proceed our men will not obey their summonses to attend either as witnesses or defendants. In all such cases we will put them to the necessity of first arresting the men they want to try as well as those from whom

they want to extort information." "You will continue the meetings of the Central Branch in O'Connell-st, as usual ? "

"Certainly. We shall continue them openly until the time of prohibition and, so long as a member of our organization is left, we shall continue them

The first important prosecutions under the Coercion Act will be those of William O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. Conlon, M. P., for speeches recently delivered by them at Mitchelstown. This will oc a test prosecution. Its result will go far to indicate the character the crisis will assume during the winter. It is to come off on September 9.

A deputation of the Irish party will shortly visit America. As at present arranged it will consist of Arthur O'Connor, Member for Donegal, and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, Bart., Member for South Dublin. Mr. O'Connor is one of the ablest and most distinguished members of party, as well as one of the advanced. He it is who would probably be chosen by unanimous consent to be Speaker of an Irish Parliament if we were selecting one to-morrow. Sir Thomas Esmonde is a greatgrandson of Henry Grattan and possesses a liberal endowment of his illustrous ancestor's eloquence. He is a landlord, but a good one, and belougs to one of the oldest and best Celtie-Norman families Esmonde, was hanged as a rebel on Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, in '98. He is descended, moreover, from the famous Irish Princess Grainne Faile, daughter of Laherty. King of Connaught, who gave the

English so much trouble in Elizabeth's day. T. P. GILL, M. P.

PRINCE VICTOR ISSUES A MANIFESTO. unparte, has issued a manifesto at Brussels in which he condemns the Conservative party of France for supporting the Opportunist Cabinet. He describes the present condition of his party and expresses his views as to the proper course to be pursued to accomplish the end in view—the restoration of the 1-mpire. The manifesto is remarkable in its failure to make any mention of Paul De Cassagnac, the whilom champion of Bonapartism.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Aug. 29.-A brisk thquake shock was experienced here about 7 o'clock orning, agitating houses and making people dizzy, e streets propie ran out of their houses and fell on mees praying. The shock was not severe and was nit in the outlying portions of the city.

ESCAPE OF AN ELEPHANT FROM A CIRCUS. Regensoll, Out. Aug. 29.—Robbins, a targe elephant, set away from a circus which was performing here this afternoon, and awam across Smitn's Pond. He then west through the town at a lively pace. He turned west bliowed the river for some distance, destroying any a that were in its road. The brute got into a field there there were a number of cattle, and after chasing bets around for a while, witbout doing much damage, a toten the Grand Trunk Railroad track and is still on a road west about aix miles from here. There are a maker of men and two other elephants after him.

PREPARING FOR MORE EVICTIONS. Ostrady to settle with the tenants on his Herbertstown estate without success evictions will begin tomorrow. One hundred soldiers and three hundred police-men are encaipped on the estates in readiness to protect the baidfis in their work of evicting the tenants. The houses of the latter are strongly barricaded.

THE IRISHMEN TAKE THEIR TURN. BLOCKING TORY LEGISLATION-THE ARBITRARY CLOSURE POWERLESS.

London, Aug. 29.—The Parnellites are determined that Parliament shall not rise until a decision shall have been reached in the case of Mr. O'Brien, and began to-night what promises to be a prolonged discussion of the Irish ernment will be unable to balk their purpose. Mr. the prosecution to strain the meaning of the Crimes Act, fierce protest by his colleagues in Parliament. The Conservative whips will be obliged to keep twenty members thin hall to prevent a surprise. In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Dillon

trates in such cases.

On a motion to grant £762,315 for the purpose of completing the credit for the frish police service, Mr. Dillon protested against the constant increase of the expenses of the police in Ireland. Although the population had decreased 200,000 since 1883 the cost of the police service had increased over £250,000. This waste of the public money was not due to crime. A monstrous and corrupt police force was kept up to evade the provisions of the Mattey Act by maintaining a larger military force than was sanctioned by Parliament. The law was not enforced and rents were not collected, and the only effect of employing the police was to create widespread

enforced and rents were not collected, and the only effect of employing the police was to create widespread disaffection and to exasperate the people.

Mr. Baifour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that he would not deny that the cost of the police force of Ireland was largely in excess of that of England. He sarested that the responsibility for this state of affairs rested on those who were doing their best to foment the discontent in Ireland.

Mr. Sexton said he believed that Ireland was the only country in the world where, with a steadily decreasing population, there existed a steadily increasing police force to overawe the people.

MR. GLADSTONE TAKES UP HIS PEN. LONDON, Aug. 29. -In The Nineteenth Century appears an article by Mr. Gladstone entitled "Electoral Facts of 1887," in which he says that the general election of 1886 indicated not the conviction but the perplexity of the country. He contends that the results of the recent elections are equivalent to an improved Liberal strength of 22 per cent, and that, giving the Conservatives the ter in a minority of 103. This basis, he continues, is too narrow to allow of a demonstration or the expression of undue confidence on the part of the Liberals, but, viewing the figures in cold blood, a rational Tory or dissident will probably regard them as of marked significance, and may even begin to inquire in a reflective temper, "Where is all this to end?"

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

turned home.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—The Journal de St. Petersburg denies the report that United States Minister Loturup has tendered his resignation.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Two secretaries of General Ferron, Minister of War, have been arrested for disclosing to the Figuro the plan for carrying out the mobilization scheme and thus allowing its publication contrary to the Government's wishes. The charge against them is treason. KIEL, Aug. 29.—The International Astronomical Congress opened in this city to-day, Dr. Anwers presiding. There was a large attendance including astronomers from America, Austria, France and Sweden. Governor Steinman welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government and Professor Harsen on behalf of the University of Kiel.

THE RED RIVER ROAD IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Aug. 29.-In the House of Commons this vening, Sir Henry Holland, the Colonial Secretary, read a cable dispatch from Lord Lanslowne, Governor-General of Canada, declaring the report that Sir John Mac-

eral of Ganada, declaring the report that Sir John Macdonald had said that he would not hesitate to ask the aid
of Imperial troops to stop the construction of the Manitoba Railway to be a pure fabrication. Lord Lansdowne
airso said in his dispatch:

"The Previncial act for the construction of the Red River
Railway was disallowed by me on the advice of responsible
advisers, on the ground that the proposed line would tap the
traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway and would thereby
seriously injure the interest of the whole country, which had
summitted to large surfices in order to unite the Provinces
by a National road.

turned from a trip over that line to-day. Mr. Van Horne etates that his company will not pursue any policy will regard to the construction of the Red River Valley Rail regard to the construction of the field filver variey failing way to the American boundary, as it is a question solely between the Dominion and the Manitoha Government. The real promoters of the scheme he says are annexationists. The annexation movement, he thinks, will first take the form of a commercial union.

patch says: Graqing on the Red River Valley Railroad is now completed.

FRENCH DEPUTIES FIGHT A DUEL. PARIS, Aug. 29.-In a duel to-day between Deputies Passin and Julie, the latter was wounded in the hand.

THE FIGHT WITH THE UTES.

LIEUTENANT BURNETT'S ACCOUNT-5 WHITES, 7 INDIANS AND 2 SQUAWS DEAD. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The following telegram relaative to the Ute Indian troubles has been received from

General Terry, at Chicago:

Uiah, August 27, 1887:

To Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Piatle, Omaha, Neb.

"The following from Lieutenant Burnett, 9th Cavairy, who with twelve troopers was sent by request of Indian Agent Byrice to preven the invasion of the Indian reservation by the Colorado State troops and cow-boys, near the border of reservation.

"August 28, 445 p. m. COLONEI, BYENES, Indian Agent."

Byrnes to prevent the invasion of the Indian reservation by the Colorado State troops and cow-boys, near the border of reservation State. Troops and cow-boys, near the border of reservation State. Colorado and cow-boys, near the border of reservation State Colorado milità under Major Leslie and sense cow-boys princed Colorado milità under Major Leslie and sense cow-boys princed Colorado and particular assures Colorado and the reservation under the reservation and that they would be allowed to go back to the reservation understed. The attack was a complete surprise to the Indians on child was killed and one wan and one woman slightly wounded. The Indians returned the fire, killing one cow-boy, wounded, the Indians returned the fire, killing one cow-boy, wounded, there others and mortally wounding three militia soldiers. I talked with Major Leslie this morang, explaining the situation to him, and came to an understanding, explaining the situation to him, and came to an understanding, explaining the situation to him, and came to an understanding, and the without orders from proper authority. I sent a note to Si sriff Kendall, giving him your message, that if he indians marrant, to ser, e. to serve them through you. This was in reply to a letter from him in regard to warrants in his pos existent of Colorado and others. I am satisfied that my presence prevented serious fighting and much loss of life, thanks to the indiana let at once to see you. I will camp to might about twenty-live miles from the agency and come in to-morrow, if nothing nevents.

"George R. Bunnert, First Licentenant, Bit Cavalry." "Agent Byrnes has shown great discretion constantly. He has the confidence of the indians periceity and, if they are not a tacked on the reservation went to Colorow's assistance until after the attack. If further pursuit is made by the Colorado troops they will stay with him and make a terrible tale of bloodshed. The tribe is armed and preparing for the defensive.

I have telegraphed the same to General Crook at Rawiins

defensive.

"RANDLETT, Communiting Post,"
I have telegraphed the same to General Crook at Rawins,
where he will be to morrow morning. Ray, A. A. General,
DENVER, Aug. 29.—A telegram from Meeker, by way whites killed, instead of two, and four wounded. Seven Indians and two squaws were killed, and five wounded. There has been no fighting since Thursday, but over 600 Indians are camped within six miles. The Indians are ready to fight at the least provocation. The loss of nearly 300 ponies and their squaws has made them wild, and they are ready for revenge. Colorow, it is reported, says he can get "heap young bucks from White River, heap Purcompahere, heap Navajo, who are young and want heap fight, and nuless white men go back, Colorow send for them." If he should, and make an attack, the militia and settlers estimate it would take the combined efforts of 2,000 negulars to drive him back to the reservation.

SUSPENDING WORK IN COAL MINES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (Special).—A suspension of mining for three days has been ordered in the mines of the Lehigh region. Many of the operators will suspend for the week. This is said to have been made necessary by the large accumulation of coal at Amboy and other by the large accumulation of coal at Amboy and other points to which the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company anips its coal. Many in the coal trade state that this will discourage the inhers in their demand for an advance of wages as they were of the impression when the advance was asked that the coal trade was in a prosperous condition. The Lehigh Company has overshipped its allotment of production by 500,000 tens. It is believed that the other companies will at different times between this and November order a short suspension of work in their mines. The Pennsylvania Company will not suspend its mines, but it is so short of cars for transporting coal that this will practically amount to a suspension.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 29 (Special).—Ohio people view with pride Governor Foraker's loyal expressions at Wheeling in reply to "Windy Wilson," and he is receiving the usual rush of telegrams and letters in congratulation of his patriotic course. There is, of course, considerable to utter a word for or against Foraker's position on rebei flags and the order for their return. General B. R.

SEVEN FIRE BUGS CAPTURED.

ALL OF THEM EX-VOLUNTEER FIREMEN. PLAINFIELD UNDER A REIGN OF TERROR FOR

THREE YEARS-SOME OF THE LOSSES. Plainfield has a sensation in the arrest of seven citi zens charged with incendiarism running through three years. Week after week from one to three buildings have been burned here until a reign of terror grew up driving many people to other cities, and keeping those who stayed behind in constant fear of being burnt out any night. Up to last Sunday morning the police seemed to be u tterly unable to find a trace of the fire bugs. and the credit of entrapping the gang of incendiaries fell at last to an amateur detective, Edwin J. Murphy. A se of \$1,000 has been subscribed for him already and

The story of the capture of the leader of the gang. John M. Jackson while engaged in the very act of setting fire to a house together with his subsequent revelations to Murphy, who he supposed was an accomplice, form an interesting tale. Chief of Police Dodd, has had the og under surveillance for several months, but for lack of proof has made no arrests. He has been ably assisted in his work by Patrolman Lynch. The constant watching of the gang at night finally resulted in the chief's ss and about three weeks ago he went to Ireland on

illness and about three weeks ago he went to Ireland, on a trip, and left Lymch in charge. As was expected, the gang was embodiened by success and with the departure of the Chief fires became more frequent.

Murphy came to Plainfield about eight months ago and went to wor, in Potter's Press Works. About four months ago, Chief Dodd asked Murphy's all to get in with the gang. The matter was kept a profound secret. So well did Murphy play his part that the other members of the police, not in the secret, looked upon him as one of the toughs of the city.

with the gang. The matter was kept a profound secret. So well did Murphy play his part that the other members of the police, not in the secret, looked upon him as one of the touchs of the city.

Murphy ingratiated himself into the confidence of the gang and soon had all the conspirators numbered.

On Saturday night he was uset by Jackson, who asked him to go along with him to set fire to a house on Seventh-st., valued at \$10,000. Murphy says he once again tried to induce Jackson, who is of good family and who has a wife and three children, to give up such work. But Jackson twitted him for his chicken-heartedness and accused him of being a coward. Murphy was convinced the man was past saving and determined to close ou him and the gang if possible. He said he would go and make an appointment at 12 o'clock at Second and Eur sts. He then sot word to Patrolman Lynch and Councilman Carey, of the Police Committee.

The Councilman and Lynch and John Moore, of the City Hotel, hurried to the spot indicated and lay in wait for developments. Before long Jackson and Murphy appeared and Jackson gathered some paper, entered the house, which was empty and started the fire. To make more draught the door was left open. As the two started away Jackson felt the cold steel of officer Lynch's revolver against his cheek and found that he was under arrest. Jackson was frightened nearly to death, and exclaimed feebly: "I'm done for"—

As a blind, Murphy was arrested by Councilman Carey and the couple were taken to the Station House where later Jackson, who was upbraided by Murphy for cetting him into such a fix, gave away the names of a number of other conspirators, chiefly members of the fire department.

There was much excitement and reloiding in town year.

him into such a fix, gave away the names of a number of other conspirators, chiefly members of the fire department.

There was much excitement and rejoicing in town yesterday at the announcement that the "fire bugs" had been captured and safely lodged in fail. Crowds of people loitered about the jail during the day expecting to get a glimpse of the seven prisoners, George Reed, John M. Jackson, jr. Robert skinner, the Van Nest brothers and Theodore and Philip B. Hapenuy, all members of the Plainfield Volunteer Fire Department. Hapenny is drummer in the Plainfield Brass Band. No one was allowed to see the prisoners, not even their wives and children, who stood for hours at the entrance to the jail begging in vain to be admitted to the cells of the prisoners. In the past two years or more, dating from February 10, 1885, to to August 22, 1887, forty-four incendiary fires occurred in Plainfield, the aggregate loss being about \$100,000. The heaviest losses were as follows: Wilton Randolph's residence on February 19, 1885, loss \$10,000; Warning Stelle's barn, May 1, loss \$9,000; Samuel C. Allen, barn, September 29, 1886, loss \$4,000.

The last incendiary fire was the burning of a barn balonging to Issace P. Brown, which occurred on August 22, and caused a loss of \$5,500. It was the second time Brown's barn had been set on fire. Other arrests are expected, and it is thought Murphy's identity will not be disclosed until all the persons wanted are in jail. The pensity for arson in New-Jerssy is fifteen years imprisonment and \$2,000 fine or both.

The police force will be doubled to night to pretect the arrested men from attack from the many excited persons throughing about the jail. All the men arrested are married and bave families. It is believed that the molives of the gang were to create more demand for special watchmen, and of those who belonged to the Volunteer Fire Jepartment, to bring that service into disrepute and thus asolish it to make place for a pail department, in which they would secure employment. The V

DESTRUCTION OF THE WORKS OF THE ANCHOR

facturing Company on the Rouge River, eight miles west of this city, were almost completely consumed by fire *is morning. He p was called from Detroit, but it got there too late to save the mill. Piled in the yard close to these buildings were \$50,000 worth of staves, which burned like tinder. Within thirty feet of the Michigan Central tracks and the flames blew across the track, preventing trains from passing. Three times the railroad bridge over the river was of difficulty. A big sheet of flame shot across the track and caught five cars that were standing on the siding. About lifty feet of the track was twisted so as to prevent traffic until a new track can be laid. A valuable lot of lumber for use in the building of the new Michigan Central bridge was destroyed.

warehouse and contents, \$25,000; old boiler rooms, \$5,000; mill proper, dimensions of which were 200 by 70 feet, nearly \$100,000; cooper shop, \$10,000; two vats, \$20,000; heading and staves in the yard, \$50,000. The company made barrels and was originally a local affair, but recently passed into the control of the Havemeyers, of New York, who used a large part of the barrels made. Four hundred and three hands are thrown out of employment. These were employed in the works, but 250 more were employed in the company s logging camps. The insurance is \$61,000. Owing to the inflammable nature of the buildings and material, it was impossible for the company to secure full insurance on them. The works will be rebuilt at once with brick. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to be due to spontaneous combustion in one of the kilms. warehouse and contents, \$25,000; old boiler rooms

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Philip D. Armour, when asked if it were true that the dressed-beef men and railroads were taking in all the profits in the trade, leaving the cattle

in the cold, said:
"There is absolutely nothing to all this outery. No business in the world that I have had anything to do with, and I have had something to do with a good many, veigning gold dust. I think the railrowle get a better Interstate law has done any good. I think we have now

THE INSANE MURDERER OF A BISHOP. NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 29 (Special).-Lieutevant Charles D. Kennedy, on board the United States steamer Rear now in Arctic waters, writes under date of Port Clarence, Alaska, July 10, that since leaving Ounalaska he had visited St. Michael's and had arrested Frank Fuller for the murder of Bishop Sochers last Frank Fuller for the murder of Bishop Soghers last November. He was sworn in as United States Marshal at Ounalisks for the purpose of making the arrest. Kennedy thinks the murderer is insane. He awoke the Bishop and told him that one must die and, as he thought the Bishop was best prepared, he must be the one. He fired his rifle and the builtet struck the Bishop in the forehead, passing out through the back of his head. He then brought the body to St. Michaelis on a dog-sied and the body is now in possession of one of the fathers who was labering with the Bishop on the river, but at another mission. The Bear saited July 10 for Cape Navaria, about 400 miles distant, to see if a part of the crew of the bark Napoleon, from this port, which was lost in the Arctic two years ago, could be found.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED RUINED BY A COL-LAPSE.

MILWAUKES, Aug. 29—A dispatch to The Eventing Wisconsin from Brodhead, Wis, says that the foundation of the Brodhead Roller Mill was undermined early Studay morning and that the first floor collapsed, carrying down the machinery, 2,000 bushess of grain, 500 sacks of flour and a quantity of feed. One hundred barrels of flour were ruined and the wheat is almost a total loss. The loss is estimated at the wheat is almost a total loss. The loss is estimated in between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The mill was owned by his phen C. Pierce and operated by Reantire & Holcomb.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A THIEF. DASHING HEADLONG THROUGH A WINDOW.

A NOTED BURGLAR RILLS HIMSELF WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE-HIS IGNOBLE RECORD.

Picture No. 1481 in the Rogues' Gailery was taken out yesterday and the word "dead" was written opposite that number in the gallery index. The picture was that of a repulsive looking young man, and on the back of the card was written, "Jim McDevitt, burglar and speak thief," with an account of his age, weight, height and other items of description. McDevitt unintentionally killed himself yesterday, while trying to escape from the building No. 9 White-st., and the police had no further use for his photograph.

Weisi Brothers, cloak manufacturers, have their work-coms on upper floors of the White-st. building and have their salesrooms on the second floor. A partition shuts off a front office for the members of the firm from the desks in the office, and the room would be a tempting place for a thief to work in. Max Recht, a young and undersized German, is employed as a porter in the place. He opened the rooms at 7 a. m. yesterday and began to dust them. After dusting the rooms on the second floor, cloak makers. Shortly before 8 o'clock he heard a suspicious noise in the office and went down to investigate There he found McDevitt, who was a stranger to him.

"What are you doing here !" Recht inquired sharply. run out of the office, but Recht closed the plate glass loor in the partition, and held it shut. He was on the outside of the office and the thirf was inside. They both

and the porter said to him: "Run for a policeman. I've got a thief shut in here." The clerk ran all the way to the Leonard Street station before he could find a policeman. Meanwhile B. Weisl, one of the firm, arrived and helped the porter hold the other side of the partition. McDevitt pounded furiously

"Let me out of here, will you."
"No." shouted his captors.
"Won't hey!" he said, scratching the glass with a knifs, "I'll show you what I'll do." He then went from "won't hey!" he said, scratching the glass with a knife, "Fil show you what Fil do." He then went from the door toward the big plateglass window of the office, as if he intended to get out that way. Other clerks were outside the office then, and Mr. Weisl called on them to help capture the thief. The door was opened and the men rushed in. McDevitt furned on them with the open knife in his hand. He was promptly knocked down and overpowered, and Mr. Weisl took away the knife after Recht had received a slight cut on the hand. Then McDevitt lay still and appeared to have given up the fight for literly. That was only a ruse on his part to throw his captors off their guard, for as soon as the office door was closed and hands were taken off him he sprang to his feet and made a dash at the window. He started through the big pane head first. The thick glass broke, so as to let his shoulders and the upper part of his body through the window, but his addomen caught on the lagged edge of the lower half of the pane and he was held fast. McDevitt made one desperate effort to free himself but the gass cut deeply into his body making a big gaping wound from which his entralis protruded. The men in the office pulled him back to the floor, but he died in a few minutes. Policeman Harges, who had run from the police station in the expectation of capturing the thief, reached the office just in time to see him die. On the body of the dead thief were found \$30, a gold watch and chain, a gold scarf pin, a pair of sleeve buttons and two rings.

Detective Sergeants Crowley and Maguire, who were sent from Headquarters to look at the body before it was sent to the Morgae, cashy identified it as that of McDevitt. His left hand still showed the scar of the boilet which Detective Wade shot threatch it several years ago. In the crowd outside the building the detectives noticed

would not say anything. The police thought he was watching outside the building while McDevitt sneaked in to steal.

McDevitt was twenty-four years of age and lived at No. 216 Canal at. At one time he was a bookbinder, the had been arrested for a number of petty thefts before he went to New Haven to steal clothing worth \$2,000 from Doolitile's store, on February 4, 1886. His companions in that burglary were "Joe" Wilson and "Jin" Perkins. They were surprised by the police and captured, but McDevitt got away after shooting at an officer. He was soon caught in tols city and sent back to Connecticut. Having the sense to plead guilty he was sent to the Wetherfield Prison for a short term. His release occurred less than two months ago. Wilson got out about the same time, and is now in jail at Toledo, for participation in a masked burglary. McDevitt was a nephew of "Jimmy" Elliott, the prize-fighter, who was killed by "Jerry" Dunn in Chicago a few years ago.

Jehn Rock, afias South, the confederate of McDevitt, was brought before Justice Murray at the Tombs Police Court. After the details of the attempted robbery had been heard, Officer Holges testified that he was called to the office, and as he entered saw McDevitt Magger and fall to the floor. He saw blood welling from a wound in his abdomen and then rang down stairs for an ambulance. When he reached the street Officer Kellaher signalled to him to arrest fock, who was then waking away from the door of the building. On the way to the police station he said be did not know anything about the attempted robbery, but when appealed to to tell the name of the dead thief for the sake of communicating with his friends he said. "Take me to the stiff, and "Ill tell you." He was taken to No. 11 White-st., and when the cloth was Jimme McDevitt, he lives in Canal-st.

Jostice Murray ordered that Rock stand committed until after the inquest on the-body of McDevitt.

"RUCKET-SHOPS" WITHOUT QUOTATIONS.

THEY LOSE THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO, WESTERN UNION AND POSTAL WIRES AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Aug. 29. - The instruments of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company were removed . from the

the company was slow in complying with the request of bucket shops." This morning the Baltimore and Ohio perators were not admitted to the Exchange Hall until to'clock, when Superintendent J. D. Clark, of the Balimere and Ohio, informed President Wright that he had removed the wires as requested. The instruments were amediately replaced and business resumed.

The Postal and Western Union wires, to the number of ex, that run to "bucket-shops" all over the country, were cut this morning. This left the firm which is said

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.-The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, in obelience to the demand of the Chi-cace Board of Trads, this mean took out their wires from the half-dozen "bucket-shops," and completely stopped that business in this city for the present.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.-Judge Sage, of the United States ourt, to whom application was made last week to reuce the ball of Benjamin Hopkins, formerly assistant eashier of the Fidelity National Bank, rendered an opin on this morning refusing the application. He cited sundar cases in New-York, San Franciso, Chicago and orfolk where the ball was as large and larger.

A local paper this morning contained what purported be a report of a telephone conversation between E. I. Harper, formerly of the Fidelity Bank, and his wife, in Harper, formerly of the Fidelity Bank, and his wise, which she stated that she would never visit him again, as her eyes had been opened to his un'nithfulness. Sening this, Harper has written as card deaouncing the article as a base lie and saying that his wire and baby have been in Dayton, living with the Jailer's family, since August 18. He adds: "Mrs. Harper has every confidence in every particular, unless it be called a crime for me to have ruined myself in trying to prevent other people from breaking the bank."

FOOD FOR NEWPORT SCANDAL-MONGERS. NEWPORT, Aug. 29.-The Berkley, a fashionable achelor apartment house, was the scene of a serious disturbance early on Saturday morning. Two persons in an intoxicated condition obtained a imittance and proceeded to force their entrance into the room of one of the tenants, whom they pulled from his bed and assaulted. They broke the furniture before he could escape and They broke the furniture before he could escape am-seek the protection of the police. One of the persons who created the disturbance started for Narragansett Pier on the first boat that morning and the other is still here, but will not be prosecuted. The affair has created a stir in society and has resulted in the suspension of the police officer who was called upon to interfere, but who thought he had no right to enter the building, and refused to do so.

IDAUGS ASPIRATIONS TOWARD STATEHOOD. Shoshong, Idaho, Aug. 29.—United States Senator Hearst, Governor stevenson and Delegate Da Bols reently held a conference here regarding the proposed enlargement of the boundaries of Idaho, with reference o Statehood, which Idaho expects soon to demand with ther Territories. The scheme to annex Novada to idaho as entirely collapsed at this conference. It was sur-ed that the idaho line be extended northward through alana, so as to take in the counties of Beaverhead and souls.

SEEKING A PARDON FOR McCLOUGHRY. CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A petition is now in circulation sking the Governor to pardon ex-Commissioner Richard by Grand Army men. The petition asks for pardon for the old soldier because of his honorable war record, and also on the ground that there was no evidence justifying

A BOY FATALLY SHOT WITHOUTEXCUSE. Connelly, of No. 401 First-ave., was standing leaning against a railing in Twenty-ninth-st. between First-ave, and the East Rive, last evening, when a man

STRIKING AT THE NEVADA BANK.

DRESBACH'S CREDITORS WANT TO SUE IT. MR, MACKAY MAKES A STATEMENT REGARDING THE BANK AND THE WHEAT DEAL,

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (Special).—The only interesting incident in the wheat market to-day was an attempt of George W. McNear, who represents the heaviest creditors of Dresbach, to force the Produce Exchange to sell Dresbach's wheat for account. The Call Board adresult was that it refused this wheat. Dresbach, of course, failed to margin down under his contract of August 3. The Call Board directors took the ground that the agreement was in the nature of a deed, which removed the wheat from the jurisdiction of the Call Board. Immediately after this was announced, the Call Board adjourned. George W. McNear, Mr. Bannister and other large openitors of Dresbach claim that their attorneys have given them a contrary opinion.

and other large egotiers of Dresbach claim that their attorneys have given them a contrary opinion. The object of the proposed sales through the Call Board was to determine the loss, with the view of suing the Nevada Bank for the same.

Mr. Bannister suid to the Call Board representatives:

"We believe the bank was a party to the deal, and if we should be unable to establish that fact we can at least drag their private business affairs, accounts, cablegrams, etc., into court and make it so warm for them that they will be glad to make a compromise wife us to hush the mat er up. We can bother them a good deal, at least."

The atmosphere in Pine-at, and Pauper Alley was gloomy to-day. The crash in wheat affected mining stocks, and both tried to break the market. There wass alaughter at the first session of all stocks except Cheimati, Virginia and California, but the Nevada Bank stepped in and saved the Street from a panic. Confidence was restored and prices rose all around.

All the local newspapers except The Chronicle printed no more about the collapse of the wheat clique than was sent East by the Associated Press. They ignored what was the great sensation of Saturday. The Chronicle gave the full story of the urly deal and remarked that if the Nevada Bank was back of the two brokers it should bear the losses of local dealers. This brought out John W. Mackay, who gave an interview to a Chronicle representative in which he makes a flat denial of any connection between the Nevada Bank and the wheat deal other than that of unce loans of money. Mr. Mackay said that he wished first to call attention to an interview be was credited with saying that he held wheat, and proposed to hold it until English miliers were ready to buy it. "That interview," he added, "is utterly false, I never made any such statements. The whole thing was manufactured by some one here or in New-York, I declared when I first inned in New-York that I didn't own a pound of wheat, and I have held to that statement ever since. Any report to the contr

A RICH VEIN OF NATURAL GAS. THE FLOW ESTIMATED AT 17,000,000 CUBIC FEET

PER DAY-ONE OF THE RICHEST IN THE COUN-

place down the Ohio River, upon the Indiana side, the nificent flow of natural gas, at a depth of 400 feet, it titles in the region mentioned, the flow from one well on the Kentucky side having been utilized in the sait works of C. P. Moorman for twenty-three years. Other companies have been boring for several years on the Kentucky side in hopes of finding a powerful enough flow to

Major William J. Davis, the geologist of the Union Company, states that, according to his calculations, the flow of gas amounts to at least 200 cubic feet per section, which would amount to about 17.000,000 cubic feet topsail was drawing as well as a topsail can said: "but I feel assured that the flow is not less than 10,000,000 cubic feet daily. The greatest flow of nutural gas in this country is from the Harg well at Findlay, Ohio. There the flow is 12,000,000 cubic feet is twenty-four hours. I do not believe the flow from the Harg well exceeds that from our well."

NO FAITH IN THE CHINESE BANK SCHEME. CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (Special) .- A Mr. Churchill, who has just arrived from Chiua, was asked to-day regarding the Philadelphia syndicate. He does not think that it will he; "and the idea of the Chinese giving up any privilege in which there is any money, such as railways or telephones, to the foreigner is ridiculous to any one who knows anything about China. People in this country have a vague idea of what the Chinese really are in their own land, and seem to class them under the generic title of 'heathen.' They are the most conservative people on the face of the globe. They exist exactly as they did 3,000 years ago, originality or attempts at social or national improvement are capital oflences."

Messrs, Russell & Co., of No. 60 Wall Street, do a large banking business with China, know nothing regarding the Chinese bank project. Count Mithiewicz and the Imperial Chinese Envoy.

Ma Kien Chang, and suite, were to leave San Francisco yesterday for Washington, where they will pre-ent autograph letters from the Viceroy, Li Hung (*.ang. to Scere'ary Bayard. It appears that the Viceroy has granted Count Mitklewicz and Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, concessions to form an amalgamated bank under an Imperial charter, giving sole and exclusive rights as far as regards the Chinese Imperial and provincial governments. The bank is to be established in Chinese commercial centres and to have branches in all foreign cities with which China tastrade. Its scope will be almost boundless; it will have the sole right to coin money, to receive and disburse Imperial and provincial treasury funds, to take over the existing Government Leigraph lines and fiave exclusive right for fifty years to manipulate telephones. Wharton Barker is to go to China to ratify the agreement.

TROUBLES IN THE LABOR FIELD.

A LOUD DEMAND FOR A WALKING DELEGATE. Walking Delegate Farrell on Wednesday last ordered thirty carpenters in the employ of Chrystal, Francis & Co., to strike because they were not getting the union rate of wages, #3 50 a day. The men, although thoroughly satisfied with their employment, did not dare to disobey, and they went out. Now Farrell carnot be found and the firm is unable to settle the caenot be found and the firm is manic to sectic character. The employes due not return to work, although they are anxious to do so. But there is a fine of \$20 for each man who returns to work without the orders of the walking delegate. A meeting will be held on Wednesday night, and if Farrell has not turned up in the meantime another delegate will be elected in his place and the matter settled as quickly as possible. A walking delegate of the same name is now under indictment for conspiracy in ordering a strike last May.

THE PAINTERS WILL PARADE ON LABOR DAY There was a lively time at the meeting of the Mutual Benevolent and Protective Society of Operative Painters

There was a lively time at the meeting of the Mutual Benevolent and Protective Society of Operative Painters last night. The society is a branch of the Central Labor Union, and internal dissension had arisen over the Central Labor Union had arisen over the Central Labor Union parade on next Monday. Many of the members looked upon it as a political scheme entirely, and those who are affiliated with parties other than the United Labor paraging opposed the idea of their turning out in a body. At the last meeting, a week age, the opposition was so strong that the matter was left over for discussion at a special meeting last night. The meeting was liberally advertised and all the followers of Henry George turned out to speak for and vote for the parade.

The discussion was an excee linely notsy one, and the chaircum wore out a maliet and lojured his arm in his efforts to obtain a fair degree of order. Those opposed to the parade were loud and energetic in their condemnation, and they were opposed with equal vehicinence by those in favor of it. Many tried to talk at once and their voices sounded much like that of a mob howling at an musatisfactory baseball umpire. After each one had had his sar and used all the arguments in his power for or against the motion to parade, a vote was taken, and those in favor were is the majority, it was a close vote, however, and many left the hall vowing that they would not parade any way.

There is more and more feeling growing daily against the Socialists, and inor leaders are now expressing the hope that all the painters will leave the Socialists barty. Many of the organizations controlled by the Socialists will not take part in the parade and the number of men will be much smaller than here tofors. Dr. McGlynn, Houry George, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Riake and Sergius K Shavitch are among the prominent people invited to review it. About 25,000 inca will be in line with banuers, flugs and music.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE THISTLE.

MERELY TAKING A SPIN DOWN THE BAY.

THE SCOTCH CUTTER SAILS WELL AND PROVIS STIFF, BUT CAPTAIN BARR DOES NOT TEST HER SPEED-HAS SHE MACHINERY IN RER EVEL!

For thirteen days the Thistle had ridden at her anchorage off Tompkinsville, occasionally tugging gently at the chains which held her fast like some impatient but well-trained steed long-ing to be off. And for thirteen days men wise in nautical lore and men ignorant of all things pertaining to the sea had watched her until they were tired of looking at her and had exhausted all speculation and comment about her.

Yesterday Captain Barr and his men treated the weary watchers to something worth seeing. The Thistle sailed down the Bay as far as buoy No. 5 off the point of the Hook and back to her anchorage. The wind was light from the north, No attempt was made to get out of her anything Wary Captain Barr does not wish to invite criticism and comparisons by a test of that sort yet. As a test of speed, therefore, the spin was valueless. But the Thistle exhibited no defects which nautical critics could discover. She moved through the water smoothly, making no fuss in front and dragging no water astern. She stood up well under her canvas. She showed no signs of tenderness. And undeniably she presented a handsome picture and looked like a boat with a adding much to the speediness of her appearance.

Preparations for the spin were begun early.

The cover was taken off the mainsail at 7 o'clock and other sails were brought on deck. But not until the sailors began to "heave short" the starboard anchor at 9:30 did the watchers ashore feel assured that the yacht was really going to spread her canvas to the breeze and show them her heels. The starboard anchor was taken aboard at a quarter to 10, and Captain York, was rowed to the Thistle in the dingy. Then the sailors took things easy for a while, Captain Barr apparently waiting for the breeze o'clock the sailors began to hoist up the huge mainsail. By this time a large crowd had gathered on the landing, and the sight of the white canvas visibly expanding before them sent a thrill of expectancy through them, which was nothing, however, to what some of them-espe cially those that have bets up-will feel when the Thistle and Volunteer meet to fight it out for merry "shanty song" as they tugged at the halliards. Several of them clambered up the ratlines and with the dexterity of monkeys swung off into the mainsail. It didn't take long to get it up, but it will be done much quicker when the Thistle has her racing complement of men on

At 11:15 the working topsail was sent up, and the jib, which had been sent up in stops, was broken out. Just before the Thistle got under way a telegram from J. Beavor Webb, who is at Bar Harbor, was put aboard wishing her good luck. The first anchor which had been previously hove short was taken aboard; and then slowly at first and in stately fashion the big Scotch cutter began to move through the water. The wind was blowing about seven or eight miles an hour from the north, just enough to kick up a lively ripple on the water. The tide was at the last of the ebb. The cutter had set mainsail, working topsail and jib. Her cutter and gig-large boats both of them-were hanging from her davits and at anything like racing speed. The Thistle stood in shore for a minute until she had gained enough headway to tack. It was observed then that the after leach of the mainsail was flapping a little, and that the topsail was not sheeted well home. Nautical crities on shore exclaimed that they didn't set well. But they were too hasty. A later the mainsail was as flat as a hoard, have a bad habit of flapping in windward work, as the Genesta and Galatca have shown, but somehow the Thistle's mainsail has been made to behave better.

After going about the Thistle stood on the port tack, toward the Long Island shore, until she was well out in midstream, setting her forestaysail meanwhile. Notwithstanding the light wind and the absence of the big clubto sail, which she would certainly have hoisted if she had been racing, she moved through the water rapidly and appeared to be pointing well. A couple of trimlooking cathoats that went off in pursuit of her were dropped astern at a great rate. Of course but the cathoatman is ambitious.

Thistle cased off her sheets for a run through the Narrows. Doubtless Captain Borr cast a glance over the taffrail and heaved a sigh of relief when he saw that none of the big single stickers at anchor off Bay Ridge showed any signs of an intention to give chase to him. Now if she had been racing the huge silk spinnaker would have to behold, tearing along under billowy clouds of canvas, but as it was Captain Parr didn't ease off his sheets enough to bring the mainsail square to the wind. When passing between Firt Wads-worth and Fort Hamilton, an oyster boat which had just begun to run out, drew up level with the big cutter and even gained on her for a little while. Then Captain Barr paid off his sheet a bait more, and the oysterman had no longer the story to tell that he thought he would be able to tell when he got back to New-York. The Thistle sped along smoothly, getting occasional salutes from saucy little tugs and shriller blasts from big excursion steamers. Off Hoffman's Island she see

her spinnaker, but didn't keep it up long.

When Buoy No. 5 was roached, as the wind had fallen light, Captain Barr gave up the idea of geing over the whole inside course and turned back. It was a beat, beat, and the Thistle proved remarkably quick in stays, going about in twenty-five seconds. Once when nearing the Narrows again she caught a puff of wind that put her lee channels under water, showed the red on her bottom and made her leap through the water like a high mettled racer suddenly struck with the whip. But it was only a puff, and the Thistle again resumed her even gait. She lowered her mainsail when close to the Long Island shore and under jib and forestaysail stood away on the starboard tack for her anchorage, dropping her anchor off Tompkinsville a little after 5 o'clock. Hundreds watched her beating in and were loud in their praise. Even the most sanguine sloop enthusiast admitted that she walked through the water like a trout that it would be hard to beat. When the trip was finished Captain Barr said in his quiet way that he thought she had done very well under the circumstances.

The Commercial Advertiser yesterday devoted a column and a half to a "concealed contrivance" in the Thistle's keel, "which, aside from her lines and sail area, will materially increase her speed." According to this story the contrivance is this:

A current of air is made to pass through chambers running along either side of the keel. These chambers are perforate in such a way that a current of air with a "ongs' impellege of water escapes through each hole in the chambers, as forms a bed of air bubbles on which the yacht rests while in motion.

so forms a bed of air bubbles on which the yacht reats while in metica.

To support this theory the paper adduces the evidence of "Edward W.Cady, a patent laywer in this city," who rowed around the Thistle to see if he could detect the "contrivance." He did not detect it, but like all detectives he returned home triumphantly with a clew. This clew is the ventilator of the forward cabin. Mr. Cady attaches to that innocent sanitary apparatus the grave suspicion that it is a part of the "contrivance," and is used for carrying air down to the hollow keel. It may safely be said that the Thistle does not rest on a bed of air-bubbles, but unquestionably this new theory does. The officers and crew of the yache admit that they have a secret speed-producer applied to their boat, but it is not a bubble-blower, it is a parent varnish, as smooth as glass, with which the i histle's bottom is coated, in the hope that it will reader her resistance to the water a little less.